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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Huguenot Society  
OF PA.  
PENNSYLVANIA



VOLUME XXIV

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THE REVEREND EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.  
*Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church  
in the United States of America.*



# THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Organized January 9, 1918—Incorporated Dec. 5, 1929

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# THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

## OBJECT

To perpetuate the memory and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots, and to promote social fellowship among their descendants.

To commemorate publicly at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

To discover, collect, and preserve the still existing documents, relics, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots, of America in general and of those of Pennsylvania in particular.

To gather and maintain a library composed of books, monographs, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the Huguenots and a museum for the preserving of relics and mementos illustrative of Huguenot life, manners, and customs.

To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history generally, and related subjects.

## MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Society shall be:

Descendants of the Huguenot families who emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Representatives of French families, whose profession of the Protestant faith antedates the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

The initial fee is \$7.00, which includes the first year's dues which are \$2.00 per annum. Life membership, \$30.00.

Children or grandchildren of active members of the Society under the age of eighteen may become junior members of the Society. No dues are charged for the junior member until he reaches his eighteenth year, when, upon approval by the Executive Committee, he becomes a regular member of the Society subject to the payment of the regular dues. Life membership for juniors, \$30.00.

## INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Society, the Huguenot Cross, is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It eloquently recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign among the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world. It is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.

During the first World War, the Protestant Deaconesses of France adopted its use for their order, and many a French soldier fastened one of these little silver crosses to his cap, as he left for the front. They desired in this way to testify to their Protestant origin and their Christian faith, believing that if their valiant grandparents loved to carry them formerly to their secret assemblies for worship in the desert, where they placed themselves in danger of their lives, this venerable relic ought also to fortify them in the line of battle and in the face of death, and hoping if wounded to be in this way recognized by a Protestant nurse or chaplain.

It is frequently given today in the Huguenot families in France, by the godmother, when she presents the new babe, smiling in its lace, for baptism; to the youth as a remembrance of their confirmation, the first Holy Communion, at anniversaries of birth, marriage, Christmas, or on New Year's Day.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which our Huguenot ancestors adopted the usage of what they called Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). It was worn as an emblem of their faith. The eight corners of the four arms of the Cross of Malta were regarded as signifying the *Eight Beatitudes*, the fleur-de-lis, *Mother Country of France*, and the suspended dove, the Church *under the Cross*.



This particular design (the Languedoc Cross) was discovered by Rev. Andrew Mailhet in the province of Languedoc and dates from the Eighteenth Century. The ribbon is white edged with stripes of French blue, and yellow (the golden fleur-de-lis) and is symbolic of the ideals and traditions of the Huguenots. The cross is made in gold and generally worn by ladies as a lavalliere. It is emblematic of the Huguenot faith. It is a thing of beauty, a joy forever.

## PUBLICATIONS

(Leading Features)

VOLUME I. Published in 1919, 46 pages. Price \$1.00.

Minutes of the organization of the Society, January 9, 1918. Minutes of the first meeting of the Society, Reading, April 13, 1918; Address by the President, Rev. John Baer Stoudt; Address by Rev. John F. Moyer; Address by Rev. Henry Anet, delegate of the Franco-Belgian Committee to the Protestant Churches in America; A paper: "Huguenot Migrations," by Rev. James I. Good, D.D.; Letter from General John J. Pershing.

VOLUMES II and III. Published in 1921, 110 pages. Price \$1.00.

"The Pioneers of the Huguenot Element in America," Louis P. deBoer, Denver, Colo.; "The First Huguenot Settlers in the Lehigh Valley," Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa.; Address by Rev. Isaac Stahr, Oley, Pa.; Commemorative Poem, John H. Chatham; Address by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D.; "The Huguenot Cross," by Rev. John Baer Stoudt; "The Huguenots," by Col. Henry A. duPont; "A Tour of Huguenot Countries," by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker.

VOLUME IV. Published in 1922, 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Address, Press notices, etc., on the occasion of the Reception given to General Robert Georges Nivelle and Rev. Andre Monod, the delegates of the French Republic to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebrations; "Pilgrims, Huguenots and Walloons," Rev. William Elliott Griffis, D.D.

VOLUME V. 87 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Leading articles: "Admiral de Coligny," by Col. William Gaspard Coligny, New Orleans; "The Candee Family and the Belgian Huguenots," by Charles Newton Candee, Toronto, Canada; "Jesse de Forest," by Robert W. deForest, New York; "The Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary; Reminiscence of Queen Wilhelmina," by the Right Reverend James H. Darlington, D.D., Harrisburg.

VOLUME VI. 43 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Address, Baron de Cartier; Proclamation by Hon. Alfred E. Smith; Sermon preached at the Dedication of the National Huguenot Memorial Church, Cobb; Letter to Theodore Roosevelt; List of Members.

VOLUME VII. 78 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Book Reviews; Press notices; The Jean Bertolet Bi-Centenary Huguenot Day at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition; Address, Admiral William Sims; General Daniel Roberdeau; Bryn Mawr Assembly; The John Calvin Museum.

VOLUME VIII. 79 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

French Alliance Celebration, Valley Forge, May 5, 1928; The French Alliance, by Gen. Charles P. Summerall; Valley Forge, by Rev. Joseph Fort Newton; the Feu de Joye, by Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt.

VOLUME IX. 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Charter; The Strassburger Award; Debt of France to Protestantism, Rev. Florian Vurpillot; General Wendel Cushing Neville; The Autumn Assembly, Bethlehem; The Tercentenary Year; The Huguenot-Walloon Card Index, Louis P. DeBoer; The French Racial Strain in Colonial Pennsylvania, Prof. Wayland Fuller Dunaway, Ph.D.

VOLUME X. 52 pages. Charter; List of Members. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XI. 62 pages. Price \$1.00.

The George Washington Bicentenary, Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd; Huguenot and Puritan Influence on the Development of America, Dr. Boyd Edwards; The Huguenot Settlement in South Africa, Hon. Eric Hendrick Louw; The Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, Maud B. Morris.

VOLUME XII. The George Washington Bicentenary Number. 140 pp. Ill.

It is devoted entirely to Nicholas Martiau, the earliest American ancestor of George Washington. This issue has been regarded as presenting the most important and significant new Washington data of the Bicentennial. \$2.50.

VOLUME XIII. Lafayette Centenary Number. Contains accounts of the 1932, 1933, 1934 meetings. 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XIV. Price \$1.00.

Huguenot Ancestry of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, King George VI, Queen Wilhelmina; 250th Anniversary of Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

VOLUME XV. 32 pages. Price \$1.00.

Account of the Twentieth Annual Meeting. First Reformed Church, Reading, May 8, 1937; Address of Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wetzel; President's address by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig; Address by Hon. George S. Messersmith; The Twenty-first Annual Meeting, First Reformed Church, Easton, May 21, 1938; The Swedish Tercentenary; Peter Minit, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar F. Romig; The Huguenots Through Nazi Eyes, by Rev. John Joseph Stoudt; The Dedication of the Statue of General Lafayette on the Campus of Lafayette College.

VOLUME XVI. 61 pages. Price \$1.00.

Program of Twenty-second Annual Meeting held at Stroudsburg, May 13, 1939. Program of Twenty-third Annual Meeting held in Moravian



Church, Lititz, May 11, 1940. Program of Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting held in Grand Ball Room, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, May 10, 1941. Program of Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting held in Christ Episcopal Church, Reading, May 2, 1942. List of admissions to membership in the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1443 in number.

VOLUME XVII. 34 pages. Price \$1.00.

John Baer Stoudt Memorial; Silver Anniversary Meeting held in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., June 12, 1943. President LeVan's Anniversary Address; Address, Chaplain John J. Stoudt, "This is My Body." Proceedings Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting, Second Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., May 6, 1944. Annual Address, Dr. Wm. Barrow Pugh. Memorial Service, with Address for Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D.D., Address, Rev. John A. F. Maynard, Ph.D.

VOLUME XVIII. Published 1946, 72 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 28th and 29th annual meetings. Address, "1945 Looks at the Huguenots," by Dr. M. M. Odgers, President of Girard College; Resolutions in memory of Edith White Birch and W. A. Herbert Reider; Address, "The Christian Individual and the Secular State," by Dale H. Moore, Th.D., President of Cedar Crest College; Address, "Neiderbronn Over Alsace, France," by Rev. Paul G. Kuntz; Memorial Address, John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D.

VOLUME XIX. Published 1947, 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 30th annual meeting. Address, "The Rise and Progress of Religious Liberty," by Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.; "Who Were the Huguenots and What Did They Do?"; List of new members; Junior Membership program. Presidents and terms of office. Huguenot Cross Awards.

VOLUME XX. Published 1948, 44 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 31st annual meeting. Address, "What Is Freedom?" by H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., L.H.D. Address, Major General Daniel B. Strickler, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; "Tribute to L. Gertrude Fryburg."

VOLUME XXI. Published 1950, 41 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 32nd annual meeting. Address. "The French Underground," by the Hon. Frank R. Bonnet of France. Summary of address, "The Economic Structure in Germany," by the Hon. Edward LeRoy vanRoden, President Judge of the Orphans' Court, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Minutes of meetings of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America in 1949. List of recent works relating to the Huguenots, by W. Blake Metheny, Esq.

VOLUME XXII. Published 1951, 42 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 33rd annual meeting. Address by the Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton, Ph.D., Bishop of the Moravian Church. Address, "Some Forgotten Pennsylvania Huguenots," by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D. Paper, "Huguenot Societies—Why?"; by Louis P. deBoer, LL.B., A.M. Minutes of meetings of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America in 1950.

VOLUME XXIII. Published 1952. 60 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of 34th annual meeting. Address by Franklin Clark Fry, D.D., LL.D., President of the United Lutheran Church in America. Address, "Pennsylvania's Religious Tradition," by Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, State Historian. Sixtieth Anniversary of the Huguenot Society of Germany.

HUGUENOT PEDIGREES. The Society has secured a limited number of copies of Volume 2 of *Huguenot Pedigrees*, edited with introduction and notes by C. E. Lart, F. R. Hist. S.; Royal 8vo. paper boards, which are sold at two dollars per volume. Order from the Executive Office, Norristown.

HUGUENOT HALF DOLLAR. In 1924, the year of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary, there was issued the Huguenot Memorial Half Dollar, which has been pronounced the best memorial coin struck by the United States. Before the unsold coins were remelted the Society obtained a limited number, which are sold at One Dollar and Fifty Cents plus Thirty Cents for registration and postage. Orders from the Executive Office, Norristown.

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## BACK NUMBERS WANTED

*The Society offers \$1.00 for each of the following Year Books, needed to complete files of members: Volumes 6, 7, 12, 14 and 15.*

*Address the Society's office, Norristown, Pennsylvania.*

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## ENDOWMENT FUND

At the November term of the Berks County Court, in 1929, the petition of the Society to be incorporated, was granted.

As a non-profit Corporation, the Society now possesses many valued books, pamphlets and papers, together with a permanent endowment fund of \$5,000.00, and a fund of \$3,000.00 for the publication of Huguenot historical research. In order that the work of the Society may be placed upon a more permanent basis, members and friends are asked to make specific or general bequests, using the following form:

I give and bequeath to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania the sum of.....dollars to be used in the Endowment Fund (or to be applied to any specific cause or objective, as designated).

The office address is Times Herald Building, Norristown, Pa.

## THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

The thirty-fifth annual assembly of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania was held on Saturday, May 3, 1952, in the beautiful Main Line section of Philadelphia's suburbs. The program included a Huguenot Memorial Service, held at eleven o'clock in the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church; the annual business meeting, held in the parish house of the Church at noon; and the annual reception and luncheon, held at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, at one o'clock.

The awarding of the Huguenot Cross to His Excellency Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador in Washington, as the official representative of the French Republic, for his long and distinguished services in the interest of French and American friendship, and to the Reverend Doctor Eugene Carson Blake, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as the distinguished head of one of the great Protestant denominations of America, furnished fitting themes for the assembly.

## CHURCH SERVICE

An organ recital by Dr. Charles T. Maclary, organist and director of music of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, preceded the formal opening of the annual church service of the Society in the morning, at eleven o'clock. Among those present were members of the Society, their guests, and representatives of numerous other patriotic hereditary societies. The processional was led by a detachment of the Color Guard of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, commanded by Captain Harris Coles Aller, U.S.N.R., displaying their flags of the French regiments which served in the War of the American Revolution. Through an archway of flags formed by the Color Guard there followed the officers of the Society, guest speakers, and the officers of fellow societies. The service was conducted by the Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D., and the Rev. J. Nathan LeVan, D.D., chaplains of the Society. The Rev. Rex Stowers Clements, D.D., pastor of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, welcomed the Society to the church.

The Reverend Doctor Schaeffer introduced the guest speaker, the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, who delivered an interesting and inspiring address, which is printed in full elsewhere in this volume.

*Conferring of the Huguenot Cross*

Following the address, the Huguenot Cross was bestowed upon the Reverend Doctor Blake by the president, Mr. Metheny. In presenting the citation for the award Lt. Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., said:

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Mr. President:

I have the honor of presenting the Reverend Dr. Eugene Carson Blake for the award of the Huguenot Cross.

Dr. Blake, the Scholar, graduated from Princeton University in 1928 with honors in philosophy. Following his graduation he taught at Christian College, Lahore, India, 1929-30 again saw him a student at New College, Edinburgh, subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; and in

1932 he received the degree of Bachelor of Theology from Princeton University. In 1941, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, where he is now a Trustee, awarded him the degree of Doctor of Divinity (D.D.). He is a visiting lecturer on Religion at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. In 1951 the College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Humanities (HHD), and in the same year the Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, awarded him the Doctor of Laws degree (LL.D.).

As a clergyman, Dr. Blake, was pastor of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, a church whose congregation exceeds 4,000 members and is one of the largest Presbyterian Churches in the United States. He was pastor of Radio Station KPPC of Pasadena Presbyterian Church where he made regular broadcasts. He was a delegate to the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam in 1948. He preached the closing service at the formation of the National Council of Churches in Cleveland in 1950. In his address he sounded a prophetic call for the end of the religious competition and set forth the challenge that "all free churches are stronger and will remain stronger than any religious rivals, not by attaching others but by increased devotion to their own tasks and to Him who leads them."

In May 1951 Dr. Blake was unanimously elected Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. As Stated Clerk he is the permanent executive officer of the General Assembly which is the supreme governing body of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A., where membership is now 2,500,000. In this office he has already distinguished himself to be a man of good stature—intellectually and spiritually, and more than able to represent the church in ecclesiastical functions of a large and varied scope.

Dr. Blake, but a young man, has not only already distinguished himself as a scholar and as a minister of the Gospel, but, has also shown extraordinary qualities as an administrator. In his own right, by his many outstanding accomplishments, Dr. Blake is pre-eminently qualified to receive this high honor—*The Huguenot Cross*.

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## BUSINESS MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania was held in the Parish House of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, Bryn Mawr, Penna., following the annual church service.

The meeting was called to order by our President, W. Blake Metheny. By motion duly passed the minutes of the last meeting were ordered filed. The President then requested the Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, to take the chair, whereupon President Metheny submitted his annual report. The accomplishments of President Metheny were so outstanding so as to reflect only credit and renown to the Society that Mrs. Hires received a motion thanking and complimenting President Metheny for his splendid work and devotion to the Society. The motion was enthusiastically received and was duly passed.

President Metheny again took the chair and called for report of the treasurer, Mrs. Rex. At the conclusion of her report, Mrs. John Rex, stated that she had served on the Executive Board for many years, and because of other demands she could not accept any further honors from the Society. Mrs. Rex expressed her appreciation of the privilege of serving the Society as an officer, as well as her enjoyment of working with the members of the Executive Committee. A motion was received and duly passed thanking Mrs. John Rex for her fine and splendid service to the Society, not only as a member of its Executive Committee, but also as the Treasurer for many years.

Mrs. William S. Tomkins gave her report as Chairman of Membership. Miss Emma Edler reported on the Junior Membership. With the continued efforts of these active Chairmen the membership of the Society continues to improve.

President Metheny again requested the Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. Edgar Hires to take the chair. Mrs. Hires, after assuming the chair, called for the report of the Nominating Committee. Colonel Craig W. Muckle submitted this report which was accepted and ordered filed. The members whose names were submitted by the Nominating Committee were duly nominated and elected to office. All those elected upon being so advised accepted their office.

There being no further business to be brought before the Secretary, the meeting was adjourned to the Merion Cricket Club for a luncheon.

THOMAS ROBERTS WHITE, JR.,

*Secretary.*

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## RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON

The Committee of Hostesses with Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr., chairman, Mrs. Craig Wright Muckle and Miss Dorothy Helm Martin, co-chairmen, tendered an informal reception in the Sun Room of the Merion Cricket Club when officers of the Society, members of the Executive Committee, members and guests, exchanged greetings.

The luncheon was held in the Ball Room of the Merion Cricket Club and around 250 members and guests were seated. The detachment of the Color Guard of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, commanded by Captain Harris Coles Aller, U.S.N.R., displayed their flags of the French regiments which participated in the War of the American Revolution, as our former president, Lt. Col. Craig Wright Muckle, a member of the Color Guard, announced the names of the French regiments thus represented.

Special guests seated at the speaker's table and representing State and National Societies and other Huguenot organizations, were introduced by Mr. Metheny, president of the Society:

Col. Frank Worthington Melvin, Governor, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Henry Dexter Learned, Governor, Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.



- Mrs. Clarence H. Hett, President, Pennsylvania Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars.
- Mrs. Elwood J. Turner, President, Pennsylvania Society of the National Society United States Daughters of the War of 1812.
- Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf, President, Pennsylvania Court of Assistants, National Society of Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
- Mrs. Howard W. Satterfield, President elect, New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America.
- Mrs. James Hugh Moffatt, Vice-President, Pennsylvania Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.
- Miss Dorothy Helm Martin, Vice-President, Pennsylvania Chapter, National Society of Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.
- Captain Harris Coles Aller, U.S.N.R., Captain, Color Guard, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.
- Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, President General, The National Huguenot Society, and President, Huguenot Society of New Jersey.
- Mr. Harrison Deyo, Honorary President General, The National Huguenot Society, representing the French Church of Saint Esprit, New York, and the Huguenot Memorial Association.
- Lt. Col. Craig Wright Muckle, Honorary President General, The National Huguenot Society, and former President, Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.
- Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D., Chaplain General, The National Huguenot Society, and Historian, Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.
- Mrs. Alpheus H. Riddle, Councillor General, The National Huguenot Society, member of the Huguenot Society of America, and Organizing President of the Huguenot Society of West Virginia.
- Mrs. Lorillard Thomas, member of the Huguenot Society of America.
- Rev. Dr. Marcel J. Brun, Th.D., Rector of the French Church of Saint Sauveur, Philadelphia.

Among the guests of the Society introduced by the president were the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, guest speaker at the church service, the Rev. Dr. Rex Stowers Clements, D.D., pastor of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, and the Honorable Raoul Blondeau, French Consul in Philadelphia.

Mr. Metheny introduced the guest speaker, the Honorable Roger Seydoux, Minister-Counselor of the French Embassy in Washington, of Huguenot ancestry and distinguished by a brilliant career as an officer, university president and diplomat. Monsieur Seydoux gave an interesting account of present-day France and her problems in the post war period. He spoke of the appreciation which the French have for American assistance in the two World Wars. His sincere and patriotic presentation of his subject was warmly received and brought to those present a very personal feeling of the traditional bonds of friendship existing between our two nations.

*Conferring of the Huguenot Cross*

In a brief ceremony which followed the address, the president, Mr. Metheny, conferred the Huguenot Cross upon His Excellency the French Ambassador to the United States, Henri Bonnet, *in absentia*, by handing it to his representative, Monsieur Seydoux. The citation for the award was given by Capt. Samuel Booth Sturgis, M.D., First Vice President-Elect of the Society, who said:

Mr. President:

I have the honor to present to you His Excellency, Henri Bonnet, The French Ambassador to the United States for the award of The Huguenot Cross to be bestowed in *absentia*.

His Excellency, Henry Bonnet was born of parents of the intellectual class. He attained in his University studies high academic rank which qualified him for his outstanding accomplishments and his scholarly career. At an early age, as a soldier, he served his country with distinction. He received several citations for bravery and was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor. In 1920 he accepted a post in the Secretariat of the League of Nations and thus began a long distinguished career not only in the interest of his country but also for the benefit of all mankind. His contributions between 1920 and 1931 as a member of the Secretariat and as Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, a division of the League, were remarkable. Forced to flee from France before the Nazis he became a dominant force in the Free French Movement in London. Later, influenced by an invitation from the New School of Social Research in New York he came to the United States and continued his great service to his Country, first as Vice President of "France Forever," and later as a member of the faculty of L'Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes. During this period he acted as special adviser to the World Citizens' Association and working under the sponsorship of this group was the author of several important books. The magnitude of this work earned for him in 1943 his election as Commissioner of Information in the French Committee of National Liberation formed under the joint chairmanship of Generals DeGaulle and Henri Giraud. In 1944 following General Giraud's resignation, he submitted a plan for a complete reform of the French Press. On January 1st, 1945 he signed the document making France the 36th member of the United Nations and in a brief speech he repeated the faith so often expressed in his books on the United Nations: "To the great cause France is prepared to devote herself whole heartedly . . . She is convinced that any threat of attack must be met and, if necessary, curbed." On this same day, January 1st, 1945, he presented to President Roosevelt his credentials as the French Ambassador to the United States.

In this brief summary only a few of the positions of duty and honor of Henri Bonnet have been recorded. An evaluation of his philosophy is most fitting. He long championed a strong international organization that would decide the disputes of the world. He is one of the most typical representatives of new democratic diplomacy which has been advocated so universally. He has combined true patriotism and sincere internationalism which diplomats of the pre-war school have never been able to attain. His basic philosophy has been that there is no contradiction between vital interests of one's country and those of the rest of the world, and that international cooperation best serves the vital interest of one's country.

The life achievements of Henri Bonnet truly exemplify to us the spirit of La Fayette; love of liberty, independence and religious tolerance. His philosophy is identical with the fundamental principles as recorded in 1778 in the preamble of "The French Alliance"; friendship and alliance, entire equality and reciprocity.

Mr. President, it is my privilege to present to you, His Excellency, Henri Bonnet, scholar, historian, soldier, author, statesman, diplomat, internationalist, patriot, for the bestowal of The Hugueont Cross. In the absence of His Excellency, a member of his staff, Mr. Roger Seydoux will accept this honor in his behalf.

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Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, President General of the National Huguenot Society, and President of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey, spoke briefly of the activities of the National Society, saying that the Huguenot Society could take pride in the major part it had played in the formation of the National Huguenot Society; that the reorganization of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America as the National Society was brought about in April, 1951, largely through the efforts of his predecessor, Lt. Col. Craig Wright Muckle, former President General and former President of this Society; and by means of the Constitution and By-Laws prepared by Mr. Metheny who is now Second Vice President General of the National Society. He stated that the Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D., Historian of this Society and Chaplain General of the National Society, had delivered an inspiring address at the annual congress held in Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1952.

Mr. Harrison Deyo, Warden of the historic French Church of St. Esprit in New York, and Honorary President General of the National Society, brought the greetings of his church and of the Huguenot Memorial Association.

The Rev. Dr. Marcel J. Brun, Th.D., LL.M., Rector of the French Church of Saint Sauveur, in Philadelphia, conveyed the greetings of his church which is composed of Protestant French residents of Philadelphia and vicinity, and conducts its services in the French language.

On behalf of the Society the president thanked Col. Muckle for the courtesy of the use of the Merion Cricket Club, and members of the special committees for this annual assembly, and the officers and members of the Executive Committee for their efficient work and fine cooperation during the past year.



## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

May 3, 1952

*To the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania:*

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Executive Committee has met regularly during the past twelve months. The attendance was excellent, and the business of the Society was carefully considered and transacted.

The standing and special committees have functioned closely with the Executive Committee during the year, and in accordance with the procedure adopted several years ago and now well established, the substance of their reports is embodied in the report of your president instead of being presented at length and printed separately in the PROCEEDINGS.

The financial position of the Society has been competently maintained. Mrs. John Rex, who is retiring after ten years as your treasurer, continued to be most diligent in performing the duties of the office. Her arrangement of the Society's accounts, her attendance at meetings of the Executive Committee, and her simplified forms of reports on the finances of the Society contributed materially to the proper functioning of the Society.

Mr. Frederick S. Fox, whose name appears in two capacities in the list of officers, first as Honorary President, and secondly as Financial Secretary, continues to perform most efficiently the indispensable duties of an executive secretary of the Society, his offices in Norristown being the Executive Office of the Society, as well as to serve in important committee assignments. His modesty equals his capacity; but for some research in the records of the Society we would not know that many years ago he was awarded the Huguenot Cross for distinguished service, that on numerous occasions he has declined nomination for the presidency of the Society, or that he succeeded on the board his distinguished father, the late Honorable Cyrus T. Fox, who was one of the original members of the Executive Committee and on whose motion the Society was organized on January 9, 1918.

On January 1, 1952, there were 745 active members of the Society. During the past twelve months, forty-eight new members were elected, whereas twenty-two members died, and two resigned. The substantial growth in membership during recent years is a

result of the work of the membership committee, of which Mrs. William Stark Tompkins is chairman. In addition, there are 78 junior members, not including the five former junior members who have been elected to regular membership.

The publication committee, of which Mr. Frederick S. Fox is chairman, has produced Volumes 22 and 23 of the Society's PROCEEDINGS which have been distributed to the membership.

A special committee, with Mr. Frederic S. Crispin, our First Vice President, as chairman, is making a survey of our collection of Huguenot books and considering plans for placing the collection in an established library in the Philadelphia area in order that it may be readily available for consultation by members of the Society and students of Huguenot history generally.

The special committee on constitution and by-laws, with Capt. Samuel B. Sturgis, M.D., as chairman, has prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration the draft of a new constitution and by-laws for the Society.

Mrs. John Edgar Hires, Vice President, and chairman of the committee on genealogical research, has compiled in typewritten form a useful volume listing several thousand Huguenot names appearing in the ancestral records of the Society and in numerous printed works on the Huguenots in America. Under the will of the late Mrs. William J. MacFarland, who, at the time of her death was a Vice President of the Society and a devoted member of the genealogical research committee, the Society has received a bequest of three thousand dollars for use in publishing its research. This bequest has been set aside in a special fund.

During the year the Society has received the following gifts of Huguenot books and periodicals: Volume 2 of Lart's *Huguenot Pedigrees* and Mr. Louis P. de Boer's translation of *Bulletin No. 6* of the Huguenot Society of Germany, both presented by Mrs. Absalom Waller, First Vice President General of the National Huguenot Society and President of the Huguenot Society of Washington (D.C.); and the following publications presented by the respective societies, *Bulletin of the Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme français* (April-June, 1951), *Der Deutsche Hugenott* of the Huguenot Society of Germany (15th Year, Nos. 1 and 4; 16th year, No. 1), the 1951-52 year book of the Huguenot Society of Washington, and the *Bulletin d'Information de la Presse Protestante* (Feb.-Mar., 1952).

The Society continues to maintain its active interest in and support of Huguenot activities on the national level through its

membership in the National Huguenot Society, where it is represented by three general officers, two members of the General Council, and seventeen delegates.

On December 16, 1951, the officers and Executive Committee were the guests of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution at their annual church service held in St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal Church in Overbrook. And on March 25, 1952, representatives of the society were guests of the Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of Pennsylvania at their luncheon at the Union League in Philadelphia in honor of their national President General, Mrs. Charles R. Curtis. The officers and Executive Committee were the guests of Mrs. Vincent Godshall, Mrs. John Edgar Hires, Mrs. John Rex, and Mr. Frederick S. Fox, at a dinner given at the Valley Forge Hotel in Norristown on May 2, 1952.

Invitations were received from the Huguenot Society of New Jersey, the Huguenot Society of Washington (D.C.), the French Church du Saint Esprit in New York, and the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

Appropriate greetings have been sent to the two oldest Huguenot societies in Europe, namely, the *Bibliothèque Wallonne*, at Leyden, Holland, and the *Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme français*, at Paris, each of which will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in the year 1952. Two members of the Executive Committee who plan to be in Europe this year, Mrs. John Edgar Hires and Miss Emma K. Edler, have been appointed official representatives of the Society to attend these celebrations.

In addition to the efforts by the officers and committees listed in the year book which you have just received, the following special committees, whose members will be listed in the next year book, have done much capable work to insure the success of this meeting: Speakers and Accommodations, Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., chairman; Luncheon, Lt. Col. Craig Wright Mucklé, chairman; Hostesses, Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr., chairman, and Mrs. Craig Wright Mucklé and Miss Dorothy Helm Martin, co-chairmen; Church Service, Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., chairman; and Ushers for the Church Service, Mr. Walter S. Ludwig, chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BLAKE METHENY,  
President.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH

## ANNUAL ASSEMBLY HELD ON MAY 3, 1952

## ANNUAL PROGRAM

Mr. Frederick S. Fox, *Chairman*  
 Mr. Frederic S. Crispin  
 Mrs. Vincent Godshall  
 Mrs. William Stark Tompkins  
 Mrs. John Rex  
 Miss Emma K. Edler  
 Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr.  
 Mr. John Ketcham Corbus

## CHURCH SERVICE

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D.  
*Chairman*  
 Rev. J. Nathan LeVan, D.D.  
 Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton,  
 Ph.D.  
 Mr. Jacob Erdman Cope  
 Mrs. James N. Nelson  
 Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D.  
 Miss Helen Noble Worst

HOSTESSES FOR THE RECEPTION  
AND LUNCHEON

Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr., *Chairman*  
 Miss Dorothy Helm Martin,  
*Vice Chairman*  
 Mrs. Craig Wright Muckle,  
*Vice Chairman*  
 Mrs. Edwin C. Donaghy  
 Mrs. John Edgar Hires

Mrs. William Stark Tompkins  
 Mrs. Van Court Carwithen  
 Mrs. George Campbell Lewis  
 Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf  
 Mrs. J. Ellwood Turner  
 Mrs. Thomas Roberts White  
 Mrs. Vincent Godshall  
 Mrs. John Rex  
 Miss Elizabeth duBois Boden  
 Miss Emma K. Edler  
 Miss Florence Dibert  
 Miss Mary H. Weaver  
 Miss Helen Noble Worst

## LUNCHEON

Lt. Col. Craig Wright Muckle,  
*Chairman*  
 Mr. Frederic S. Crispin  
 Mrs. John Edgar Hires  
 Mrs. John Rex  
 Capt. Samuel B. Sturgis  
 Mrs. William Stark Tompkins  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr.

## USHERS FOR CHURCH SERVICE

Mr. Walter S. Ludwig, *Chairman*  
 Mr. John Ketcham Corbus  
 Mr. Gilbert Crawford Fry  
 Lt. Col. William Buchanan Gold, Jr.  
 Mr. Charles Edgar Hires

## TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1951

## RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1951.....	\$ 2,129.69
Dues and Fees.....	1,442.00
Interest on Endowment Fund.....	148.52
Sale of Literature, etc. ....	12.00
Bequest from Mrs. Wm. J. McFarland.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,732.21

## EXPENDITURES

President's Expense Account.....	\$ 50.00
Registrar's Expense Account.....	67.50
Dues to Federation of Huguenot Societies.....	15.00
Printing .....	436.31
Postage .....	72.57
50 Copies "Huguenot Pedigrees" London .....	22.88
Honorarium .....	100.00
Expenses in re Annual Meeting.....	60.00
Huguenot Marker, Valley Forge Bell Tower.....	250.00
Miscellaneous:	
Storage .....	\$ 5.00
Flowers .....	10.00
2 Crosses .....	38.30
Bank Service Charge .....	2.49
	<hr/>
	\$ 55.79
Balance December 31, 1951.....	5,602.16
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,732.21

## ENDOWMENT FUND

U. S. Bonds.....	\$ 2,500.00
5 Shares Penna. Power & Light 4½ Pfd.....	565.00
20 Shares Philadelphia Electric \$3.80 Pfd.....	2,100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,165.00

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA E. B. REX,  
Treasurer.

## OUR FATHERS' FAITH

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE THIRTY-FIFTH  
ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

BY THE REV. DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE

If religion could be proved like a proposition in mathematics, all intelligent people would be religious. Actually, however, neither mathematics nor religion is completely provable. Geometry requires its axioms and postulates; and life requires its faith. Both depend ultimately on vision and insight which when accepted as the guiding rule, or as the grand hypothesis, leads out into fruitful experience. This morning I speak to you about our particular kind of faith—that which we have inherited from the past. I want you to see some of the chief characteristics of our fathers' faith to the end that we, too, may live by it in our day.

When the author of the letter to the Hebrews looked back at their religious heritage, he saw this quality of faith as the creative ingredient in the lives of the great men of their past. Abel and Enoch, Noah and Abraham had lived long, long before in a pre-historic day in which only the bare outlines of their character and acts were dimly visible. He then wrote of them and their unnamed descendents: "These all died in faith not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth." And as I look back upon our Christian heritage, the great men of our past, Paul, Augustine, Francis, Calvin, Knox, Witherspoon and the host of their unnamed followers, they now, too, loom up, though dimly, as men of faith. They, too, lived by their vision. They, too, died without receiving the promises they lived by. They, too, remade this world by the paradoxical process of giving their final allegiance to another world. They, too, confessed that this life was a pilgrimage, the end of which is beyond the horizon.

Let us look specifically this morning at the essentials of this faith of our fathers, not merely to try to see what it was that they believed but rather to see whether this is not the faith by which we must live.

I. Our fathers' faith was first of all grounded on a gospel of salvation. Put in a few words and in simple terms, this gospel is the good news that God Who made the universe and sustains it by that same creative power has shown His love and purpose for all mankind in the life and death and resurrection of Jesus



Christ. God is great and God is love. He has revealed Himself in Jesus. The hope of man in this world as in the next is to respond to that love of God and so be saved from the hell of sin and self-destruction. This, if you will, is the Grand Hypothesis of the Christian life. This is the insight and the vision by which Christians from the first have lived. Without it, Paul would have died a Pharisee, a member of the Sanhedrin at Jerusalem. Without it Francis never would have been a saint. Rather, he would have lived out his life obscurely as a wealthy merchant's son in Italy. Without this gospel, Luther would likely have committed suicide in a German monastery and John Calvin would have been a successful lawyer in provincial France. Without this gospel and its powerful influence in the lives of obscure men, our nation would have been founded by freebooters and adventurers, putting a very different stamp upon the new world's beginnings and its destiny than that which was put on it by Christian men who left a tired old world to build a new and better one in faith.

The reason that there is so much confusion in the western world today, as it tries to gird itself against the communist threat against it, is that too many of us have wanted to retain the glory of our culture and civilization while ignoring or rejecting that upon which it was founded: the gospel with all its implications of the love of God in Jesus Christ. It is not that there are so many atheists among us. It is that we go on trying to build what was designed to be a Christian civilization on a foundation that is largely missing. This belief in God and in the gospel that I speak about is not, you see, merely an opinion to be lightly held or lightly doubted. It is a faith by which to live and die. Without it men fall back to an animal existence or worse, march on to new and modern horrors of imperialism and slaveries. Without this faith and gospel, life loses its meaning and much of what men have done and built by sacrifice and vision is rendered foolish and futile. Our fathers had this faith and they confessed before the world that they were God's men and brothers in Jesus Christ. The problem of the western world today is that too many of us, comfortable with our physical comforts but afraid, have supposed this faith was somehow old fashioned and out of date. But neither an individual man, nor a church, nor a nation, nor a world will find salvation apart from God.

II. In the second place, our Christian heritage of faith from our fathers has clear and definite moral implications. Any interpretation of religion which either soft pedals or ignores or twists the moral duty of man in this world is a false interpretation which our fathers would have flatly repudiated. From the dawn of time

until now it has always been the most dangerous tendency of religion to emphasize its comforts and to go easy on its challenges, to prefer priests to prophets, to try by prayer and incantation to control God rather than by prayer and devotion to be controlled by God. In the most primitive of religions there was actually very little of the moral element at all. It was mostly magic and a ritual of fear and some repentance. It was the Hebrew prophets who first made it crystal clear that religion without morality was worse than no religion at all. Let me repeat that. Religion without morality is worse than no religion at all. The Hebrew prophets gave the world this insight that God could not be fooled by sacrifices or masses or by pretty songs. We in this church are descended in a direct line from this religious moral conviction of the Hebrew prophets. Jesus, the first link in this heritage, had no patience with those who prayed piously but lived selfishly. Paul was a theologian, yes, but he wrote the 12th Chapter of Romans and the 13th Chapter of I Corinthians, too. St. Augustine, John Calvin, the Pilgrim fathers, John Witherspoon—down to this day in our specific Protestant and Presbyterian heritage, the creative moments have always been when our fathers were fully and deeply involved in what men today too often think of as purely secular concerns. Work, business, economics, politics, government, schools, education, family life and recreation—all these have their standards and values and morality given to us from our Christian faith.

Now this moral standard is not so hard to state or understand as it is to apply it in the complexities of life. That standard is that every man is a potential son of God and in all relationships should be treated as a well-loved brother. I shall not attempt to spell out our Christian moral duties this morning. I am merely emphasizing that there is a Christian moral duty and that we dare not take the name of Christian unless along with our faith in God Who saves us in Jesus Christ, there is also a moral commitment of our lives and principles to the Kingdom of God which He would establish upon this earth. Religion which is escapist or magical or amoral has no place in such a church as ours. Our fathers would turn in their graves if the church of their descendants turned into an instrument to protect privilege, either ecclesiastical or economic.

III. Our fathers' faith was in the third place reasonable, emphasizing the use of the individual man's mind to the fullest extent of his powers. There are churches that don't want you to think, some that don't dare have you think, and some who hold,



perhaps sincerely, to the non-democratic principles that only your betters should be educated and have the responsibility of using their minds to think. You know the kind of religion to which I refer; it has its Protestant and Catholic forms. Its music and sermons (if it has sermons) play upon fears and lusts. Erotic tunes are coupled with modern psychological mass hypnosis. It provides escape from the trouble of individual thought or decision. That was not our fathers' faith. Wherever our church has been, the school house has accompanied the kirk. Every child must be taught to read his own Bible and to understand his own duty.

Now, it's true that none of us are as reasonable as we like to think we are. It is also true that some men are brighter than others. Very often what we think is a good reason is no more than a plausible excuse. Every man's mind is biased towards his own interest. It is also true that by reason alone man cannot find out God. Furthermore, there is a danger of a false intellectualism. Professors don't know all the answers. Any church that would win men to a vital faith must appeal to their emotions as well as to their thinking, through art and music and personalities and every legitimate motivating force. But on the other hand let us not suppose that irrational religion can be the will of God that created men with minds to use them. Our fathers rightly saw that fallible a tool as is man's mind, it is yet the only tool that God has given man to avoid being either a puppet of his own emotions or a marionette on strings controlled by others.

Our particular family of Christian churches has a grand record in supporting universal education, the full training of its ministry in the arts and sciences and humanities so that its leaders, rising up by democratic process from the people, its leaders both lay and clerical, could be as wise as they were good, as intelligent as they were pious. My friends, we have been, I think, too tolerant. In order not to offend any who were sincere we have tended to say to the world: Any religion is good as long as a man believes it. That is rubbish. Unless the church begins once more to discriminate between good and bad religion—and minds well trained alone can do it—our western world will go on its secular path to destruction.

IV. Finally, our fathers' faith was a democratic faith, believing that the best form of government in church or state was a representative democracy. More than believing it, they started it. This technique didn't just happen. It is the result of faith and conviction. The faith is that men are capable of governing themselves, if, when they gather in session they will pray for

wisdom, if they will listen as well as speak, if they will protect both the minority and the majority from the tyranny of the other, if they will be loyal in opposition as they are generous when in power. It is an amazing thing to see a General Assembly, nearly a thousand men, most of whom have never attended before, settle down in a single week to make the decisions that bishops and popes spend full time at, and very often do it better. Techniques have been developed through the years by which committees are quickly and democratically formed. Those responsible for the work of the church quickly brief them on the issues. But you can't kick them around. They have minds of their own. They make their decisions by the democratic process. It was because of the Presbyterian belief in this form of government that our nation modeled itself largely upon it. As it is interesting to note as does James H. Nichols in his recent book, "Democracy and the Churches," that it is only in those nations which have had training in church democracy that political democracy has really worked. It is quite a leap of faith, you know, really to trust yourself to the votes of all your fellows in a group. Our great leaders have been those who were willing to trust the people. Lincoln had that faith and his faith in it made it work.

There are those in both church and state who while paying lip service to democracy really distrust the people and their ultimate ability to govern themselves, therefore they would try to choke democracy in church and state. The largest Christian church has never believed in it. Full knowledge of facts, devotion to God, willingness to work at it, these are the only necessary ingredients of a working representative democracy.

I have been talking to you about our fathers' faith, the most creative faith that the world has seen. It came from God and it was not proved like a proposition in geometry. It was vision. It was a grand hypothesis. These all lived and "died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims of the earth."

I would so persuade you to confess your faith and to live on this earth as pilgrims on the way to that city which God shall build. Do you not see it on ahead dimly far off? Let us all, wherever duty takes us, find ourselves marching together as pilgrims on that way.

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## NEW MEMBERS

Miss Helen Noble Worst, Registrar, presents the following  
List of New Members admitted to the Society:

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1951, TO MARCH 10, 1953, INCLUSIVE

NO.	MEMBER	ANCESTOR
1768—	Mrs. T. G. Harrison, Jr. (Elizabeth E. Schock 2233 Jersey Avenue, St. Louis Park, Minneapolis, Minn.	<i>John Phillippi</i>
1769—	Mrs. Russell Harrison Schaffner, Jr. (Mary Elizabeth Welsh) Gibbstown, N. J.	<i>Hans Adam Kremmer</i>
1770—	Miss Miriam Cassandra Welsh 258 West Market Street, York, Pa.	<i>Hans Adam Kremmer</i>
1771—	Mrs. Russell Sayford (Martha Naomi Buchner) 809 North 17th Street, Harrisburg, Pa.	<i>Daniel Le Van</i>
1772—	Mr. William Slaymaker Kinzer Paradise, R. D., Pennsylvania	<i>Matthias Slaymaker</i>
1773—	Mrs. Walter S. Farley (Edith Young) 206 West Richardson Avenue, Langhorne, Pa.	<i>Pierre De Coursen</i>
1774—	Mrs. Frank L. Millen (Agnes Powers) 2004 Riverside Drive, Beloit, Wis.	<i>Jacques Le Roux</i>
1775—	Miss Susanna S. Fisher 1316 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa.	<i>John Lesher</i> <i>Egidius Grim</i>
1776—	Miss Edith C. Fisher 1316 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa.	<i>John Lesher</i> <i>Egidius Grim</i>
1777—	Mrs. Fred Litton Davis (Margaret Rogers) 165 East Main Street, Abingdon, Va.	<i>Valentine Bieber</i>
1778—	Mr. Clive Arthur Moss, M.D. Cumberland Avenue, Williamsburg, Ky.	<i>Benois Brasseur</i>
1779—	Mrs. Walter B. Wilson (Mary Cocklin) 503 West South Street, Carlisle, Pa.	<i>Sebastian Coquelin</i>

NO.	MEMBER	ANCESTOR
1780—	Mrs. John D. Lamond (Ethel De Groot) 1328 South 57th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Jean La Torurette</i>
1781—	Mr. Ross Porter Skillern 104 Bleddyn Road, Ardmore, Pa.	<i>John Jacob Mickley</i>
1782—	Mr. Frank W. Eckert 24 Taylor Boulevard, Harrisburg, Pa.	<i>Henry Baldy Douty</i>
1783—	Mrs. J. Kent Finley (Margaret Gindhart) 51 Kings Highway, Haddonfield, N. J.	<i>Jean Jourdain</i> <i>Ocze' Jourdain</i>
1784—	Miss Mary S. Witmeyer 3002 Locust Lane, Harrisburg, Pa.	<i>Peter Schwar (Swarr)</i>
1785—	Mrs. Andrew Young Drysdale (Rebecca R. Schall) 2232 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa.	<i>John Leshner</i>
1786—	Mrs. C. Roy Little (Mabel Martinis) 256 Linden Avenue, Southgate, Ky.	<i>Christopher Boyer</i>
1787—	Mr. Herbert H. Ward, Jr. 1035 Clayton Street, Wilmington, Del.	<i>Edmund Greenleaf</i>
1788—	Mrs. Siegfried Roebing (Mary W. Gindhart) 27 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.	<i>Jean Jourdain</i> <i>Ocze' Jourdain</i>
1789—	Mrs. William Barker Bullock (Louise Michaux) 515 Cedar Lane, Swarthmore, Pa.	<i>Abraham Michaux</i>
1790—	Mrs. Henry J. Weiland (Florence Black) 400 Chester Road and Westdale Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa.	<i>Nicholas Verdier</i>
1791—	Mrs. McClean Stock (Stella Blaney) 35 South Duke Street, York, Pa.	<i>Margaret La Rue</i>
1792—	Mrs. John Lowry Ruth (Sara Miller) 2100 East Market Street, York, Pa.	<i>Paul Perlet</i>
1793—	Mrs. Irvine Orris Moyer (June Edna Blanche Hanna) 218 Birch Avenue, Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.	<i>Teunis Jansz Covert (Couvert)</i>
1794—	Mr. James Scott Cairns 221 Springs Avenue, Gettysburg, Pa.	<i>Bernard Ege (De Aughey)</i>

NO.	MEMBER	ANCESTOR
1795—	Mr. C. Daniel Coppes, M.D. 7376 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia 28, Pa.	<i>Henry Baldi Douty</i>
1796—	Miss Constance Ohl Douglas (No. 60) 1000 Remington Road, Wynnewood, Pa.	<i>Jean Baptiste Clement Rousseau</i>
1797—	Mr. Frederick Howard Hobbs (No. 63) 1918 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.	<i>Christian Frederick Schumacher</i>
1798—	Mr. Henry Taylor Owen (No. 61) 20 North Harlan Street, York, Pa.	<i>Hans Philip Kohler</i>
1799—	Mrs. Herbert H. Ward, Jr. (Miriam Juliette Rice) 1035 Clayton Street, Wilmington, Del.	<i>Priscilla Mullins</i> <i>William Mullins (Molines)</i>
1800—	Mrs. John N. Minnich (Grace Cessna) 804 Juliana Heights, Bedford, Pa.	<i>Jean De Cessna</i>
1801—	Mrs. Herbert T. Miessler (Alpha Styles) 1444 Main Street, Crete, Ill.	<i>Jean Cavalier</i>
1802—	Mrs. Leslle Pyewell Flounders (Catharine Elizabeth Merges) 5636 Upland Way, Philadelphia 31, Pa.	<i>Francois Clavell</i>
1803—	Miss Emily Pearl Crosby 645 East Pittsburgh Street, Greensburg, Pa.	<i>Andreas Brinker (Bruncker)</i>
1804—	Miss Ola Brinker Crosby 645 East Pittsburgh Street, Greensburg, Pa.	<i>Andreas Brinker (Bruncker)</i>
1805—	Mrs. A. Seanor Kepple (Kathryn Crosby) East Main Street, New Alexandria, Pa.	<i>Andreas Brinker (Bruncker)</i>
1806—	Mrs. Leo Ivan Ayers (Gladys Grant) Shannon City, Iowa	<i>Jacques Cossart</i>
1807—	Mrs. Horace Forbes Baker (Jane Torrance) 1008 Beaver Road, Sewickley, Pa.	<i>Charles Frederick De Bart</i>
1808—	Mr. Francis John Torrance Baker 612 Grove Street, Sewickley, Pa.	<i>Charles Frederick De Bart</i>
1809—	Mrs. Harold Bartlett Scott, Jr. (Mary Rachel Baker) Peeksland Road, Greenwich, Conn.	<i>Charles Frederick De Bart</i>

NO.	MEMBER	ANCESTOR
1810—	Mr. John F. Quereau 8119 St. Martin's Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	Josue Quereau <i>Judith Quantain (Quentin)</i>
1811—	Mr. Joseph Moore Watkins 422 McGlenaghan Mill Road (Wynnewood, Pa.	<i>William Mullins (Molines)</i>
1812—	Mrs. J. Horace Adams (Helen Trapier) 120 Harrison Avenue, Glenside, Pa.	<i>Elias (Ellye) Horry</i> <i>M. Jacques Du Que'</i>
1813—	Mrs. Dale B. Fitler (Viola Watkins) 215 Montgomery Avenue, Haverford, Pa.	<i>William Mullins (Molines)</i>
1814—	Mrs. Bart H. Applegate (Caroline McConnell) 1239 Elbridge Street, Mayfair, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Charles De Bessonnet</i>
1815—	Miss Anna Virginia Rex 1210 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa.	<i>John Leshner</i>
1816—	Mr. William Alexander Faison Booth Lane and Lancaster Avenue, Haverford, Pa.	<i>Henry Fayson Vandoverage</i>

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## DEATHS REPORTED SINCE LAST MEETING

Miss Martha L. Dovey.....	Latrobe, Pa.
Mrs. Ralph S. Focht.....	Wyomissing, Pa.
Mrs. Ira F. Fravel.....	Wrightstown, Pa.
Mrs. David S. Grim.....	Sheridan, Pa.
Miss Eva M. Hill.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. LeRoy M. Kutz.....	Lyons Station, Pa.
Mr. Walter D. Larzelere .....	Devon, Pa.
Mrs. F. F. Lyon .....	Somerset, Pa.
Mrs. Marvin H. Mathewson.....	Edinboro, Pa.
Mrs. Edward L. McClain (Life Member).....	Greenfield, Ohio
Mrs. Charles T. Nagle.....	Reading, Pa.
Mr. Nathan P. Pechin.....	Wayne, Pa.
Mrs. Howard H. Schmuck.....	Tuckerton, Berks County, Pa.
Miss Mary A. Sisler.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. John V. Foster.....	State College, Pa.

## JUNIOR MEMBERS

Children and grandchildren of active members of the Society, under the age of eighteen years, may be enrolled as junior members of the Society without charge. When the junior member reaches the age of eighteen years he, upon approval by the Executive Committee, becomes a regular member of the Society, subject to the payment of the regular dues, but is not required to pay the usual initiation fee. Junior members also may be enrolled as life members of the Society upon payment of the life membership fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00). Correspondence relating to junior membership should be addressed to the chairman of the junior membership committee, Miss Emma K. Edler, Belgravia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Since the establishment of this program in 1947 the following junior members have been enrolled:

1. John Yost Stoudt
2. Craig Wright Muckle, Jr.
3. Christine Murdoch Muckle
4. Nancy Barbara Ludwig†
5. Leanne M. Snyder
6. Mary Ellen Snyder
7. Paul Palmer Craig\*†
8. Maria Hamilton Craig
9. Daniel Feger Ancona, 3rd
10. William Jones Ancona
11. Helen Louise Vincent
12. Caryl Rickard Vincent
13. William Harradon Vincent
14. Laetitia Anne Worley
15. Margaret Rose Mullison
16. Mary Louise Mullison
17. Miles Kachline Dechant
18. Sally Lee Miller
19. Stuart Mershon Craig
20. Anna Hancock Dennis
21. Charles Hay Hemminger, III\*†
22. Keith Royal Condit
23. Christopher Dana Condit
24. Geoffrey Dodd Condit
25. Walter Lloyd Condit
26. Cecelia Anne Condit
27. Barbara Anne Cloud



28. Diane Cloud
29. Susan Adams Hires
30. Charles Edgar Hires, Jr.
31. John Bacon Hires
32. Jacqueline Hires Groff
33. John Alexander Diehl
34. Henry Craig Robbins
35. Sarah Franklin Robbins
36. Thomas Nelson Robbins
37. Sara Virginia Swope\*
38. Carol Ann Swope\*
39. Ruth Stetson Kershner\*
40. Robert Stoolman Julian
41. David Hopkins Julian
42. Lucy Craig Snyder
43. Horace Roy Perret, Jr.
44. Marion Dibert Suppes Perret
45. George Osborne Ashman
46. Sara Anne Dibert Ashman
47. Thomas Wilbur Ashman
48. Richard Bell Smith\*
49. Janeen Clare Smith\*
50. Sandra Lynn Glock
51. Lydia Jeanne Etienne
52. Sarah Shrewder\*†
53. Susie Annette Shrewder
54. Nancy Jo Griffiths
55. Gretchen Ann Griffiths
56. William Hepler Foster†
57. Robert Porter Rost
58. Linda Rost
59. David McCurdy Rost
60. Constance Ohl Douglas†
61. Henry Taylor Owen†
62. Margaret Kohler Owen
63. Frederick Howard Hobbs\*†
64. Julia Ann Hemminger\*
65. Sydney Charles McLaughlin\*
66. James Alexander Lewis
67. Carleton Glenn Lewis
68. George Campbell Lewis, 3d
69. Catherine Ann Pennington
70. Lee Roberts Pennington, Jr.
71. Marjorie Aimee Therese Etienne
72. Harriet Ann Brown



73. Evelyn Fredericka Hile
74. Perry Carl Harrison
75. Florence Tonner Gold\*
76. Katharine Kelly Gold
77. Marjorie Tonner Gold
78. Carol Hays Gold
79. Elaine Firth Condit
80. Paul Bruce Condit
81. Thomas Allen Worley
82. Gwynne Harper Reese\*
83. Ellen Bacon Gotwalt
84. Stephanie Lord Walton\*
85. Geoffrey Lewis Brooks Walton\*
86. John Marshall Groff
87. Jane Torrance Scott
88. Susan Forbes Scott
89. Judith Maxwell Scott
90. Audrey Baker Scott
91. Francis John Torrance Baker
92. Henry Raymond Baker

\* *Life Member*

† *Now a Senior Member.*

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## ANTHONY BÉNÉZET: HUGUENOT AND QUAKER

BY DR. WILLIAM W. COMFORT

*President Emeritus of Haverford College*

Of all the Protestants who came to Pennsylvania from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, none was more distinguished for his plain face and his beautiful spirit than Anthony Bénézet—born Antoine Bénézet. Anthony was remarkable in still another respect; he joined the Society of Friends and thus came within the scope of the history of Quakerism in Philadelphia.

We have no picture of Bénézet and what has been said of his plainness is on the authority of his contemporaries who loved him for his many amiable qualities. These qualities of character and service are of more interest to such a group as the Huguenot Society, and I shall say little of his particular loyalty to the Society of Friends.

Who was this man whose career possesses such interesting variety that it has been the object of a recent and very complete presentation? The Bénézet family belonged in the Midi at Congénies near Nîmes, where Stephen Grellet a century later, around 1800, found numerous members of the clan. (Cf. my monograph on "French and German Friends in the Early Nineteenth Century" in *Byways in Quaker History*, edited by Howard H. Brinton, Wallingford, Pa., pp. 95-109.) Anthony, however, did not see the light in the South but at St. Quentin in 1713, being the third of thirteen children born to Jean Etienne Bénézet and Judith de la Méjenelle. Though the parents were Protestants, the child was baptized and registered in the Catholic church of Saint Catherine, for the Protestant *pasteurs* could no longer exercise the functions of their office in France after 1685. Leaving behind their goods to be confiscated by the authorities, Jean Etienne with his family succeeded in crossing the frontier in 1715 into Holland and thence to England. This familiar route of escape from the rigors of Louis Fourteenth's policy led the family to comparative peace and prosperity in England where a stay of sixteen years was made. Then the move to Philadelphia was made in 1731. Lest the voyage with thirteen children seem too stupendous an undertaking, it is proper to observe that, in accordance with the average of the time, only seven children of this prolific marriage survived infancy.

Five years after arrival in Philadelphia, then the chief city of the British colonies, young Anthony and his father had joined the Society of Friends, and Anthony married Joyce Marriott of

Burlington, N. J., also a Quaker. In accordance with the eighteenth-century Discipline of the Society, it was suitable for a Quaker to marry a Quaker, otherwise he would be disowned. This happy association lasted nearly fifty years, but from it unfortunately there sprang no descendants.

A picture of the Bénézet residence survives, but none of either Anthony or Joyce, so that we can form no idea of this devoted couple as they grew old together. Anthony made a living by teaching, first in a school for girls and later at the public school for boys only which had been chartered by William Penn in 1701 and which still flourishes in its new home on School Lane in Germantown.

Before breaking with Bénézet's early life in France, it may be appropriate to observe that I had the opportunity to visit St. Quentin in 1937 and to lecture there in the Protestant church on the distinguished native who had left the city at such a tender age. Like other towns in northern France, St. Quentin had suffered severely in the first World War. We were shown the holes at the base of the columns in the cathedral which had been made by the Germans for the insertion of gunpowder to blow up the structure; but the arrival of Allied forces had been so unexpected that the plan had not been carried out. St. Quentin now is famous for the new museum devoted exclusively to the pastels of Quentin de la Tour, the eighteenth-century master of the art of pastel portraits. The town deserves a visit for this museum if for no other reason. It is not strange that the people of the town today have no knowledge of Bénézet, and I had the sensation of treading on virgin soil when I spoke of him.

Returning to Philadelphia, we find nothing remarkable about Bénézet until he reached thirty years of age. At that time his career of nearly fifty years in his adopted city opens before him. Though he was a natural teacher, he was not a scholar in the narrow sense of the word, but a philanthropist of the first magnitude. Perhaps his own childhood wanderings had made him especially sensitive to the misfortunes and disadvantages of others. He was to be one who felt called to obey the injunction of St. Paul: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Bénézet never attained a position of political or social power from which he could exercise his beneficent influence. He was rather one of those humble servants of the Lord whose active sympathy for his less fortunate brethren made him one of the best known and best beloved of his fellow-citizens. It is not possible in this brief summary to give any adequate account of his

humanitarian concerns. For that, one must consult the excellent study of George S. Brookes entitled *Friend Anthony Bénézet* (Phila., 1937). But we should say something of his interest in four different fields of activity: teaching of youth, anti-slavery agitation, relief of exiles, and work for peace. In all these endeavors his part was marked by great personal simplicity joined with tireless effort. He possessed a considerable library of his own which he left to the Friends Library of which among many other avocations he had been librarian. Some of these books and his family Bible may be inspected in the Haverford College Library as well as two score of his letters.

After a short experience of business which, like John Woolman, he felt to be interfering with more vital interests, he took up the profession for which he was singularly gifted, that of teaching the youth of the city, first in Germantown where he succeeded the learned Francis Daniel Pastorius in 1739. Three years later he was appointed Master of the William Penn Charter School whose list of early Overseers reads like a blue-book of the best society of the Quaker city. French and Mathematics were the subjects he engaged to teach, but in accordance with the Quaker theory of elementary education, the subjects for which he was responsible were only the channel through which he exerted his influence upon the character of his pupils. At a time when much good conduct was encouraged by the free use of the birch rod, Bénézet's method of kind and gentle persuasion was a novelty. Again, Quaker education at the time was rigorously practical, calculated to make future citizens self-respecting and competent to secure the necessities of life by honest work.

In 1745 he and his wife moved to the city where he eventually occupied a house down Chestnut Street, a picture of which exists. More conveniently situated here, he was at times occupied with a boys' school, a girls' school and a school for colored children, which latter he maintained in his own house and which was the apple of his eye. In 1783 he wrote to Benjamin Franklin: "After teaching the youth of this city near forty years, I have solicited and obtained the office of teacher of the Black children and others of that people, an employment which though not attended with so great pecuniary advantages as others might be, yet affords me much satisfaction. I know no station in life I should prefer before it." He was a born teacher, with the best of possible motives, and his methods and the books he provided for class use made him known in France as well as in America. A visitor to the city, the Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, wrote of him: "He would have been able to make a great fortune by trade, but

he preferred the profession of schoolmaster, and for more than fifty [sic] years his time has been spent in teaching little children to read and write, and in inculcating in them a small number of precepts which seem to me the completest moral catechism which could be offered to their understanding." But in indicating in 1784 his own ideas regarding the importance of a teacher's character he himself stated the principle underlying Quaker education when he wrote: "It is my particular desire, founded on the experience I have had in that service, that in the choice of such a tutor, special care may be had to prefer an industrious, careful person of true piety, who may become suitably qualified and would undertake the service for a principle of charity, to one more highly learned not equally disposed." His many services to elementary education deserved to be commemorated in 1930 when his name was included on the new building to house the administration of public education in Philadelphia.

To take up another of Bénézet's interests, one must consider the anti-slavery movement. The Friends had first taken fire against slavery in 1688 when a protest was formulated in Germantown. But no immediate result had ensued and by the middle of the next century the public conscience had not yet been deeply aroused. Ralph Sandiford, the eccentric Benjamin Lay and most of all John Woolman are to be associated with Anthony Bénézet as having carried the torch of anti-slavery among Quakers of the eighteenth century.

Bénézet's weapon was the written word, and his method was to address private letters or printed books to the conscience of the Christian world both in America and abroad. To the Archbishop of Canterbury he wrote regarding the slave trade "whereby hundreds of thousands of our fellow creatures, equally with us the subjects of Christ's redeeming grace, and as free as we are by nature, are kept under the worst oppression, and many of them yearly brought to a miserable and untimely end."

Anthony did not hesitate to interest the great ones of the earth in the cause so near his heart. At the end of his life in 1783 he addressed some of his tracts on slavery to Queen Charlotte of England, who had a reputation for benevolence, and reminded her: "When it is considered that the inhabitants of Britain, who are themselves so eminently blessed in the enjoyment of religious and civil liberty, have long been, and yet are very deeply concerned in this flagrant violation of the common rights of mankind, and that even its national authority is exerted in support of the African Slave Trade, there is much reason to apprehend that this has been and as long as the evil exists will continue to be an occasion of drawing



down the divine displeasure on the nation and its dependences." He closed his appeal to royalty with the words: "I hope thou will kindly excuse the freedom used on this occasion by an ancient man, whose mind for more than forty years past has been much separated from the common course of the world . . . and who sincerely desires the temporal and eternal felicity of the Queen and her Royal Consort." Serious public discussion of the question was just beginning in England with Cowper's poetry and later the persistent efforts of William Wilberforce, Fowell-Buxton, Thomas Clarkson, and such Quakers as William Allen and Joseph Sturge. It took just fifty years of debate and petition in Parliament before this injustice, to which British trade was so heavily committed, was finally prohibited in the British Empire. Not till then did William Allen again indulge in sugar for his tea of which as a product of slavery he had voluntarily deprived himself for forty-three years!

Bénézet's most important writing on slavery is *Some Historical Account of Guinea*, where he presents the story from the land of origin. In his many essays on the subject he was opposed to what was a solution proposed by many abolitionists: the return of the slaves to a colony in Africa. On the other hand, Bénézet's programme proposed that the further importation of slaves be stopped; that after a certain period of service, they should be declared free; and finally that they should be settled between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi in a territory which was then almost virgin soil. Bénézet's trust was in the power of Truth and in what Friends called "the witness of God in every man" to which Bénézet addressed himself. This is a confidence in the better nature of Man which is often long to be awaited, but in this case as in others, the better nature asserted itself. There were comparatively few slaves held by Friends by the time of the Revolution and in 1780 Pennsylvania law began to clear the State of slavery. Thus after forty years and just before the death of our Friend he had the satisfaction of attaining one of his ends. But due to the economic conditions of the South, another eighty years were to elapse before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. So slowly do great social reforms move. Like slavery, war is prehistoric in its origins. One need not be discouraged if years elapse before the other major curse of mankind is outlawed. As Mr. Brookes says of Bénézet: "His crusade became an inspiration to those who immediately followed him and to succeeding generations." There are others today who are qualifying for a similar tribute in their work for peace. Together with education, as we have seen, anti-slavery is the humanitarian concern in which the little Quaker was most persistently and effectually interested. It

is no slight tribute to be listed as one who contributed so potently to the suppression of slavery through his persuasive addresses to "the Witness of God in every man."

The middle of the eighteenth century brought the Quakers in Philadelphia face to face with several disturbing incidents: the anti-slavery movement challenged their attention; the French and Indian war threatened their peace testimony so seriously that most of the Quakers withdrew from the provincial Assembly; and the arrival of the Acadian exiles from the Canadian province raised a problem we now associate with that of "displaced persons."

Torn as they were between allegiance to the French king and yet subjects of Great Britain, these so-called "neutrals" were taken from their homes in Acadia by the British and in 1755 about four hundred of them arrived at Philadelphia by sea in a condition of distress. Bénézet, perhaps mindful of his earliest experiences as an exile from France, was the first to respond to their needs and provide them with some of the first necessities. From private contributions and from a grant by the Assembly he sheltered the helpless wanderers of his own race in a row of wooden houses on Pine Street between Fifth and Sixth. For ten years our Friend busied himself unwearingly with private solicitation of friends, with petitions to those in authority, in order that these poor and hopeless refugees might not die of exposure and starvation. A characteristic story is told by Roberts Vaux, the earlier memorialist of Bénézet: requiring some blankets for the family of one of his suffering compatriots, Anthony appropriated two of his wife's new blankets and was caught red-handed by Joyce. He had to confess: "Oh! my dear, I gave them some evenings since to one of the poor neutrals." Poor Joyce, she must have been only too familiar with the readiness of her husband to succumb to the appeals of charity! His contemporary Benjamin Rush gave us a life-like picture of the Quaker humanitarian when he wrote: "In one hand he carried a subscription paper and a Petition; in the other he carried a small pamphlet on the unlawfulness of the African Slave Trade, and a letter directed to the King of Prussia upon the unlawfulness of war." All this time he was writing and teaching, so that there could have been no leisure in the little man's life.

After seventy-five years of peaceful relations with the Indians the people of Pennsylvania found themselves involved in the frontier violence of the war between England and France. As already stated, the Friends withdrew from the Assembly rather than vote military supplies in violation of their conscience and



their ancient testimony against war. In spite of the unpopularity of their attitude in the eyes of their Anglican and Presbyterian fellow-citizens, the Quakers stood fast on their principles and created two important organizations dedicated to mercy and relief. The first in 1756 was the creation in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Meeting for Sufferings on the model of a similar committee long in existence in London. This committee was charged with the relief of those Friends who suffered for conscience' sake through the harsh treatment accorded them by their more bellicose fellow-citizens. The second was the creation of the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures. In this Association Friends of course were torch-bearers and such men as John Woolman, Bénézet, John Reynell and Israel Pemberton (whom Mr. Thayer has called "King of the Quakers") were prominent. Though any evidence of sympathy and friendship with the Indians was at the time unpopular, this Association raised in about ten years the considerable sum of over four thousand pounds of provincial money, and from English sources came useful goods to the value of over eight hundred pounds. Friends believed in the integrity and peaceful intentions of the Indian chiefs who still cherished the memory of their first friend, William Penn. Bénézet himself exercised his usual facility for writing again and again in favor of the cause which his co-religionists advocated.

Again, when revolutionary sentiment flared up and war with the mother country threatened, Bénézet had another opportunity to work in a cause dear to his heart. By visitation, by letters, and by the publication of pamphlets, he sought to avert the tragedy of war. The attitude of Friends in this case is explained by two special factors which strengthened their historical reluctance to engage in what they called "carnal warfare." First, they had always acknowledged the authority of the powers that be in all cases except of conscience, and had never taken arms against the Government in England, however bad it might be. This was a primary matter of principle, and any redress of social or political wrongs they sought to effect by persuasion or by the steady pressure of conscientious objection or abstention combined, in modern times, with active and impartial humanitarian relief. But in 1775 there was a further reason for their neutrality to be found in the close bonds of religious brotherhood which linked American Friends with their brethren and relatives in the Society in England. The bonds were exceedingly close between these two main branches of Quakers, epistles were yearly exchanged, and visiting ministers were constantly traversing the Atlantic with messages of

encouragement and spiritual refreshment. Under these circumstances, to take up arms against a Government to which the Friends of both countries were historically loyal was to engage in a fratricidal struggle. Of course, this attitude was unintelligible to most of their fellow-citizens, and in consequence they suffered contumely and not a little distress.

When Bénézet died in 1784, he left behind him an enormous output of printed material bearing upon the subjects which had engrossed him for fifty years and engaged us for a few minutes. But his influence upon his contemporaries and, in the fulness of time, upon posterity has proved far greater than is generally known. Mr. Brookes' volume already mentioned, to which I am indebted for much here repeated, should be read by those who wish to know better this remarkable Huguenot. His modesty was as great as his love. If his friends insisted upon a memorial, he told them they might say "Anthony Bénézet was a poor creature, and, through Divine favor, was enabled to know it." His wish was respected, for as the custom then was, he was buried without a marker in the large graveyard behind the meeting-house at Fourth and Arch Streets. Witnesses of the funeral told Watson the Annalist that the funeral was the largest ever seen in Philadelphia, and appropriately enough "a great number of Blacks attended," as Elizabeth Drinker recorded in her Diary. *The Pennsylvania Packet* in its obituary notice referred thus to him: "His catholicism in religion, his universal philanthropy, his unwearied acts of benevolence, endeared him to all who knew him." Appreciative as were the many expressions of loss by his death, there is no appropriate memorial of this remarkable man in the city where he made his home.

At a time when no plain Friends sanctioned portraits to be painted, it is not strange that there is none of him; but we would gladly have even a silhouette, to which more modest portrayal many of his Quaker contemporaries yielded. His letters and first editions of his works are widely scattered, but for members of this Society a convenient opportunity to consult them is offered by the large collection in the Haverford College Library. It is a privilege to introduce those of Huguenot ancestry to this representative of their common stock who two centuries ago strove so valiantly by word and deed to promote all that for which our religion stands.

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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE  
BIBLIOTHEQUE WALLONNE  
(1852-1952)

To the President of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania,  
Mr. W. Blake Metheny,  
Lincoln-Liberty Building, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed we have the pleasure of sending you a circular, printed in the French language, with regard to the Centennial of the Walloon Library at our city of Leyden.

Centrally located in the Netherlands, our Library contains numerous and valuable documents for the study of our common religious history. In this respect we particularly wish to mention a card system containing about 2 millions of cards with the names of Refugees of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, and their descendants.

In the interest of the Huguenot Societies, and of all descendants of Huguenots now scattered all over the world who with pride remember their forebears, we should like to found an International Society (a kind of Federation of Huguenot Societies and Churches) of which Leyden could, as it seems to us for very legitimate reasons, be the central seat, leaving, of course, to each group its entire liberty.

As President of one Huguenot Society we should like to enter your name and qualifications among the prominent persons who before long will constitute our Committee of Honor. As to France, we are pleased to say that we can already count on the following gentlemen: Rev. Marc Boegner, M. Andre Siegfried, membre de l'Academie Francaise, His Excellency Gabriel Puaux, President de la Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme francais, M. Raoul Stephan des "Amities francaises a l'Etranger", . . . etc.

We should very much appreciate your individual consent.

Looking forward to your favorable answer, we remain;

Very truly yours,

CH. CABANIS, Pasteur de l'Eglise,  
Wallonne de Leyde.  
*Director of the Walloon Library and Secretary  
of the Historical Committee.*

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Leyden, December 1951  
Pieterskerkhof, 40.

*To all the friends of Huguenot history and thought, in all countries—*

The Walloon Reformed Churches of Holland will be invited in 1952 to celebrate the Centennial of an institution of which a distinguished visitor and historian of the last century was able to say. "One perceives the expansion that this growing Library—(it was then not more than four years old)—could achieve with the Holland patience, and, above all, the zeal of those who direct it, and what services it could render to the historians of the Refuge and Protestantism."

The *Commission de l'Histoire des Eglises Wallonnes* and the Walloon Church of Leyden have not overlooked the debt of gratitude due to the creators of this work. Like them, they also wish to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors, of the martyrs and of the refugees for faith. They represent, for their descendants in Holland and in all the lands of Huguenot Refuge, the awakening of a new historical interest.

The year 1952 is to be marked . . . by the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of *Agrippa d'Aubigne* (February, 1522), by the 250th anniversary of the *War of the Camisards* (July, 1702) and by the Centennial of the *Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme francais*!

The Walloon Library lends its impartial cooperation for all the commemorations in which it recognizes a common history, with the object of bringing together, on the occasion of the projected Centennial (in June, 1952, probably) all the representatives of Huguenot Churches and Societies existing in various countries, and all the friends of Huguenot history.

The Centennial will afford a "Walloon Day" with conferences of the leading historians, of Belgium for the first Refuge; of France for that of the Revocation; communications and various messages; a visit to the Library with an *Exhibition* of the most precious ancient documents and the showing of all the most recent works which friends of the Library are beginning to send us, with their dedication, for the occasion of the approaching Centennial. A *second Day*, will be that of the historians and friends of history. There will then assemble for the first time "*The Society of Friends of Huguenot History*," from all over the world.

Some very high and honorable patronages are promised us, but if our work is to be fruitful, and mark a step forward we want to be able to count upon a very broad fraternal collaboration, that of our friends known or unknown and from everywhere.

To receive additional information, please write us. We will record with pleasure your adherence, with joy your participation, and we will send you, in good time, the definite program of the Centennial.

LE COMITE D'ORGANISATION.

ADDRESS: Bibliotheque Wallonne  
Pieterskerkhof, 40  
Leyden, Holland

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## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL TO THE MEMBERS OF ALL HUGUENOT SOCIETIES

The Annual Congress of the National Society, held on April 19, 1952, in the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C., was well attended, the registration numbering 125. We had a most interesting meeting, with addresses by Dr. John J. Stoudt, Chaplain General of the Society, and by Major General Ulysses S. Grant, III, Retired. The minutes of the meeting are printed in this Bulletin and should be read by all members to become acquainted with the activities of the Society.

Continued interest and activities on the part of State Societies, and successful efforts to form new Societies, will result in the gradual growth of the National Society, and add to its well being.

Please accept my best wishes and I hope you may find it possible to attend the next Annual Congress.

HOWARD W. SATTERFIELD,  
*President General*

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## MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

### HOTEL SHOREHAM

Washington, D. C.,  
April 19, 1952.

### DIGEST OF THE MINUTES

The meeting was opened with the President General, Mr. Howard W. Satterfield presiding, with excellent representation from constituent societies. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Dr. John J. Stoudt. The minutes of the previous Council meeting were dispensed with; and a statement of the Treasurer General showed a balance in treasury of \$399.03.

General Officers' reports were deferred for presentation to the Congress.

Several important committees, appointed by President General Satterfield reported as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON INSIGNIA, SEAL AND HUGUENOT FLAG

Mr. Pearson gave an excellent report for this Committee; stating that the Committee being in full accord with the provisions of Article VIII, Section 1, they regard the design of the Insignia as both distinctive and beautiful, and are unwilling to propose any alteration. It was felt by the Committee that many members who have purchased the Insignia throughout the years might justly object to the submission of a changed design. Prices were obtained from three firms, showing a wide range, proportionate to the size, weight and fineness of the metal used. The Committee recommended that the Insignia made by these firms be regarded as approved and official: Baily, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, "Pa., A. H. Fettig Co., Baltimore, Md., and Charles G. Willson Co., Reading, Pa.

The design for the Seal is prescribed in the Constitution. A price of \$65.00 has been submitted for a Die, but the Committee is not yet prepared to recommend without further consideration on the part of the Council.

#### OFFICIAL FLAG

The very considerable expense of designing and making an official flag, which the Society's treasury does not warrant at present, the Committee recommends that the adoption of a flag be postponed until a later date. However, the Committee favors a suggestion of Mr. Bergen for future consideration by the Society; a flag in which the Huguenot Cross and the Dove in yellow, as in the Insignia, imposed upon a field of white with either a narrow blue edge at top and bottom, or a narrow blue stripe near top and bottom.

#### APPLICATION PAPERS, (LINEAGE FORM), INDEX CARDS AND CERTIFICATES

Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith, Chairman, reported that at a meeting of her Committee, it was suggested that New Jersey furnish a copy of their lineage papers to each State President as the accepted form. Application (lineage form) papers should be uniform in size, and obtainable from National Registrar. It was also advised that Application papers be printed with space for 12th and 14th generations. When filled out they should be typed. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Panton were requested to obtain bids for cost of Application papers, these to be purchased by the state societies in such quantities as needed.

#### BY LAWS

Mr. Metheny, Chairman of By-Laws, presented wording for two Amendments to the Constitution, covering the duties of the Chaplain General and Genealogist General, to be presented to the Congress for adoption. (See Congress Proceedings.)

The Council received the above reports favorably, and on motion adopted the recommendations of the committees.

Mr. Deyo, Honorary President General, reported the passing of Miss Margaret A. Jackson, a Charter Vice President General of the former Federation of Huguenot Societies of America. Miss Jackson had been a valued member and frequently represented her Society at the annual meetings of the Federation. Upon motion it was voted that the Chaplain General send a letter of sympathy from The National Huguenot Society to Mrs. Ryder Henry, the only living sister of Miss Jackson. The President General also requested that the Chaplain General hold a short Memorial Service for Miss Jackson at the Annual meeting.

The question of the location of the next meeting of The National Society was considered. Upon motion of Mrs. Scherholz, seconded by Mrs. Smith, it was voted that it be held in Washington, D. C., date to be decided later.

Adjournment at 12:45.

MINNIE W. PANTON,  
(Mrs. Malcolm McBride Panton)  
*Recording Secretary General*



ANNUAL CONGRESS, THE NATIONAL  
HUGUENOT SOCIETYWashington, D. C.,  
April 19th, 1952.

The Annual Congress of The National Huguenot Society met on April 19th, in the West Ball Room of the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C., at 1 P. M.

A reception to the unusually large attendance by the officers of The National Huguenot Society preceded the meeting. This was followed by luncheon.

The President General, Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, cordially greeted the members and their guests, and called upon the Chaplain General, Rev. John J. Stoudt, Ph.D., to give the Invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag followed.

Mr. Satterfield then introduced Rev. John J. Stoudt, Ph.D., Chaplain General. Dr. Stoudt spoke of his new book, "Freedom, a Huguenot's Dream," written after some 15 years of study and research. The inspiration to write this book was due he felt to his illustrious father, Dr. John Baer Stoudt, founder and first president of the Pennsylvania Society. While on tour of Huguenot countries in Europe Dr. John Baer Stoudt was honored by the presentation of the Swiss-American medal, in Geneva, Switzerland, for "having created a friendly feeling among the descendants of the Huguenots throughout th World." In 1924 through the efforts of Dr. John Baer Stoudt the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary program was evolved and later consummated, the Pennsylvania Society acting as sponsor. This program became an international celebration; England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy participating together with all the Huguenot Societies in the United States.

The President General then introduced Major General Ulysses S. Grant, III (retired 1946). His message was the great importance of preserving and restoring historic spots; particularly old historic buildings. Major General Grant felt the best and most impressive manner to teach American history was to make it possible for future generations to see and learn of the great events taking place throughout our Country. He complimented the New Rochelle, N. Y., Huguenot Society for having restored the Thomas Paine House at New Rochelle. One Shrine is destroyed every week, Major General Grant stated; Staten Island alone losing three historic places in one year, and unless this irreparable destruction is halted the great loss is immeasurable.

Mr. Satterfield in his report mentioned that The National Huguenot Society during the past year had held two regular and one special meeting, a digest of which had been published in Bulletins No. 10 and No. 11. With the changes adopted in the Constitution and By-Laws, the President General looked forward to The National Huguenot Society progressing into a broader and more active organization, with the interest and assistance of the Member Societies.

The President General and Mrs. Satterfield had been the guests of both the Pennsylvania State Society at Harrisburg, Pa., and the Triennial Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants at Plymouth, Mass. Regret was expressed that other invitations, so greatly appreciated, had to be declined.



The President General's report was accepted with applause.

Mrs. Absalom Waller, 1st Vice President General, announced that arrangements for the three meetings of The National Society during the year had been taken care of by her. Mrs. Waller and her Committee received enthusiastic thanks from the President General and the assembly. Accommodation for 130 for today's luncheon had been made.

Attorney William Blake Metheny, 2nd Vice President General, presented proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws:

### ARTICLE III, SECTION 2

The *Chaplain General* shall preferably be an ordained Protestant Minister and shall, at the direction of the President General, open and close meetings of The National Society with proper services. He shall record notices of the death of members sent by Member Societies, and when so directed by the President General, shall conduct a brief Memorial Service for deceased members at the Annual Congress of The National Society.

### SECTION 7

The *Genealogist General* shall encourage the study of Huguenot genealogy and heraldry, advise the Registrar General and the registrars of Member Societies on questions of Huguenot lineage and eligibility, and make report upon his work to each Annual Congress. He, preferably, should be an experienced genealogist.

By unanimous vote these amendments were severally adopted.

Mr. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, Seal for the Society and also design for a Huguenot Flag, reported having received prices from three firms: Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., A. H. Fettig Co. of Baltimore, Md., and Charles G. Willson Co. of Reading, Pa. Prices were varied (Prices Listed Elsewhere).

The Committee recommended that the Insignia made by these Firms be regarded as approved and official. The Committee also wished to go on record as being entirely in accord with the specified provisions of Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution of The National Huguenot Society adopted in 1951, and further stated that the Committee regarded the design both distinctive and beautiful, and they were unwilling to propose any alteration.

### CHAPLAIN GENERAL

Rev. John J. Stoudt, Ph.D., gave no report, but served as one of the Speakers of the afternoon. A short Memorial Service for Miss Margaret A. Jackson, of The Huguenot Society of America (New York), conducted by Dr. Stoudt followed.

### RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Mrs. Malcom M. Panton reported having attended all National meetings during the past year. Letters pertaining to the new Constitution and By-Laws had been received, and after conference with the President General, answered.

All Member Societies had been sent a letter regarding Article IV of By-Laws, entitled: Fees and Dues, over the signature of the Persident General and the Recording Secretary General. Upon request of Mr. Satterfield a copy of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws submitted by Mr. John C. Pearson, was mailed to each Member Society. Letters written 33.

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Mrs. Enoch G. Johnson filed her report. This contained a copy of a Resolution adopted in October opposing the appointment by President Truman of an Ambassador to the Vatican. Mrs. Johnson took the Minutes of the Oct. 27th, 1951 meeting as Recording Secretary. Notices were mailed to members and other organizations announcing the Annual Meeting April 19th, 1952.

#### TREASURER GENERAL

Mr. John C. Pearson reported a balance in the treasury of \$399.03. Mr. Pearson called attention to this inadequate balance, since printing is a large and expensive item of The National Society. He remarked that he feared he might become custodian of a deficit instead of funds.

#### REGISTRAR GENERAL

Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith reported extensive work done by her in an effort to get the files of this important office in shape. She stressed the great need for the Lineage papers from the States of California, Michigan and Washington, D. C. She appreciated having received from Pennsylvania a list of their large membership—but since it was microfilmed she had found it almost impossible to copy the names for her index files, owing to the smallness of the lettering. The papers of the Ohio Society failed to record the death dates, although some 13 deaths had been reported. The lineage papers of the other States were reported in good shape.

No reports from the 3rd Vice President General, Genealogist, or Historian.

Upon motion reports were accepted as a whole. The Reports from the various State Societies followed:

#### THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA (NEW YORK)

No report. Without representation.

#### THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

Represented by Delegate, Mrs. Frederick W. Pew. Reported four meetings held during the year: two Council meetings. President Dr. L. van Horn Gerdine endeavoring to follow National Society's objects in having programs specifically relating to Huguenot history and France.

#### THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Membership 320 including Associate and Honorary members. Had active year and election of officers. At the Massing of the Colors at the Washington Cathedral Society's flags were carried by members.

## THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

Miss Marion Willcox, President. No report.

## THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA

W. M. McLaurine, President. Held two enthusiastic meetings. Have active membership committee striving for membership of 50.

## THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, President. Four meetings of the Council and Annual meeting and election of officers. Membership 160. Added five new members, lost four by death; three by resignation. Opposed appointment of an Ambassador to the Vatican by Resolution; copy sent to President Truman and each of the U. S. Senators from New Jersey. Have a Membership Committee, former President as Chairman.

## THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF OHIO

Mr. John C. Pearson, President. Held two meetings. Membership scattered, meetings held alternately in the Northern and Central Southern parts of the state. Have a most promising group of Junior membership under the excellent leadership of Mrs. H. B. Diefenbach, Past President.

## THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. John Edgar Hires, Vice President. Membership January 1, 1952 seven hundred and forty-five. Year Book published. Held annual meeting in Harrisburg with interesting addresses by the Rev. Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, D.D., President of the United Lutheran Church of America, and Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, Pennsylvania State Historian. Four Meetings of the Executive Committee were held at the University Club in Philadelphia.

## THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Miss Alma V. Pitts, President. Two interesting meetings, including an inspiring address on Huguenot history by Dr. Floyd T. Holden. National Historian member of this Society. Offer cash prizes on Lineage papers written by students in four nearby colleges, hoping to uncover Huguenot data and those of Huguenot descent in Virginia. Always represented at Huguenot Congress in Washington.

## FRENCH CHURCH DE SAINT ESPRIT, NEW YORK CITY

Rector Dr. John A. F. Maynard. Work carried on faithfully during the year 1951. Services in French; the Mother tongue of the Huguenots are the rule. This in itself is a testimony. The Church is host to the Huguenot Society of America and the Huguenot Memorial Association for Annual services in English. It also took part in a Huguenot celebration at New Rochelle, N. Y. Through their Magazine they are in contact with more than a thousand families and individuals. "New York not an easy place for any spiritual achievement. We can claim honor that there has been no let down in our efforts and apparently in the results achieved."

Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Enoch G. Johnson, moved that Mr. Samuel Herrick be made an Honorary President General. Unanimously adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M. with Benediction by the Chaplain General.

MRS. MALCOM MCBRIDE PANTON,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

The next Congress of The National Huguenot Society will be held in Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1953, at the Hotel Shoreham.

Notice will be issued in due time to Member Societies.

## DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS

### GENERAL OFFICERS

#### *President General*

MR HOWARD W. SATTERFIELD

1111 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

*First Vice President General*—Mrs. Absalom Waller, 2136 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

*Second Vice President General*—Mr. William Blake Metheny, 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Third Vice President General*—Mr. Russell J. Bergen, 800 Winchester Ave., Martinsburg, W. Va.

*Chaplain General*—Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D., 218 Nassau St., Norristown, Pa.

*Recording Secretary General*—Mrs. Malcom McBride Panton, 603 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.

*Corresponding Secretary General*—Mrs. Enoch George Johnson, 5420 Alta Vista Road, Bethesda 14, Md.

*Treasurer General*—Mr. John C. Pearson, 1574 East 108th St., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

*Registrar General*—Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith, 731 Grand Marais Blvd., Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan.

*Genealogist General*—Mr. H. Rutgers R. Coles, 122 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.

*Historian General*—Mr. Hyre Clyde Brake, Buckhannon, W. Va.

#### *Honorary Presidents General:*

Mrs. Frank B. Steel, 4514 Garrison St., N.W. Washington, D. C.

Harrison Deyo, 111 East 60th St., New York, N. Y.

Dr. Craig W. Muckle, 255 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel Herrick, 4916 Indian Lane, N.W., Washington, D. C.

### OFFICERS OF MEMBER SOCIETIES

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA—122 East 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.  
—President, Mr. James N. Dunlop; Secretary, Dr. Frederick Prime; Registrar, Percy H. Goodells, Jr.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA—President, Dr. L. Van Horn Gerdine, 520 West 7th St., Los Angeles 14; Secretary, Miss Myra Demarest Allen, 115 East Pine St., Alhambra; Registrar, Miss Mary DeWitt.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—President, Mrs. J. Emmett Sebre, 1661 Crescent Pl., N.W.; Recording Secretary, Miss L. M. Berrien, 900 19th St., N.W.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emma J. Van der Kooy, 5423 41st St., N.W.; Miss Chesley Prioleau, 4803 Wellington Dr., Chevy Chase, Md.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN—President, Miss Marian N. Willcox, 213 S. Hamilton St., Marshall; Recording Secretary, Miss Josephine A. Pattison, 3991 Courville Rd., Detroit 24; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edward J. Savage, 4884 Yorkshire Road, Detroit 24; Registrar, Mrs. Ralph W. Adams, 722 Oxford Ave., Ypsilanti.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY—President, Howard W. Satterfield, 1111 Park Ave., Plainfield; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. Albert Sauter, 48 Burnett Ter., Maplewood; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Augusta W. Berrien, 107 W. 7th St., Plainfield; Registrar, Mrs. George C. Skillman, Box 11, Belle Mead.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA—President, Mr. W. M. McLaurine, 2126 Norton Road, Charlotte; Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Baskerville, 912 North Tryon St., Charlotte; Registrar, Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, "Midway Plantation," Raleigh.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF OHIO—President, John C. Pearson, 1574 E. 108th St., Cleveland 6; Recording Secretary, Howard Collette, Wilmington; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Allen E. Young, 514 E. Washington St., Medina; Registrar, Miss Eva A. Scott, 433 Bradley Lane, Youngstown.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—President, Mr. W. Blake Metheny, 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., 1038 Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia; Registrar, Miss Helen Noble Worst, Box 22, Lansdowne.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA—President, Miss Alma V. Pitts, Philippi; Secretary, Mrs. O. Earle Karickhoff, 38 Arnold Ave., Buckhannon; Registrar, Mr. Harvey Fortney, Worthington.

FRENCH CHURCH DE SAINT ESPRIT, NEW YORK, 22—Rector, Dr. John A. F. Maynard, 109 East 60th St.; Warden, Mr. Harrison Deyo, 111 East 60th Street.

HUGUENOT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION—Mr. Harrison Deyo, 111 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.

















